

# THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

## American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1885.

**THE MORUS ALBA OR WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY**—In order to make assurance doubly sure, we would recommend to persons who may have sown the seed of this tree, the present season, to cover their plant beds as soon as winter sets in, either with straw or long stable manure, to be confined by a slight covering of small brush wood, which should be permitted to remain on the beds until about the middle of April, when it should be gradually removed, so as not to expose the plants too suddenly to the changes of the weather at that unsettled season of the year. This precaution will not be necessary after the first winter.

We conclude to-day the *fifth* and *last* essay on Grasses by our much esteemed correspondent and friend, *Abednego Robinson, Esq.* of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In thus bringing his valuable papers to a close, we would respectfully remind him that we should be happy to receive a few parcels of the seed and roots of the several grasses treated of by him, for gratuitous distribution among our southern friends. From the many conversations we had with him, and the warm attachment and feeling which he evinced towards his southern brethren, we feel assured that the opportunity which our proposition affords him, of benefiting the husbandry in that quarter, will meet with a cordial welcome from him.

## GRASS GRASS.

Having frequent inquiries addressed to us concerning this *vegetable wonder*, and finding that the communications already published were not satisfactory, we addressed a letter to a distinguished gentleman and agriculturist, of Alabama, for information on the subject, and are now happy in being able to lay his valuable communication before the public. It will be perceived that our correspondent alludes to two other communications,

the one by himself, and the other by *Edward Delony, Esq.* of Talbotton, Geo. on the same subject. As it might not be within the power of some of our readers to refer to these papers, we have subjoined them, so that the whole matter may be before them at one view. It is not our purpose to dwell upon the advantages of this grass; for that duty is rendered superfluous by the luminous lights thrown upon its culture, produce and quality, by our enlightened correspondent, and his conditor, Mr. Delony.

Than our correspondent *Agricola*, few men have written more, or with happier effect, upon the various subjects connected with husbandry, and it is but sheer justice to say that there are few to whom the agricultural interests are so much indebted as to him. Practically engaged in the business, ardently devoted to the pursuit by interest and feeling, bringing to his aid a mind richly imbued with all the elements necessary to an accomplished farmer, and being full of enterprise, his experiments are happy illustrations, of the advantages to be derived from an intelligent and judicious combination of science with the physical department of husbandry.

It has sometimes appeared to us when looking at the *Scotch kale* while growing, that it might be made eminently conducive to the comfort of the milch cows on a farm, and contribute largely towards the yield of the milk and butter of the dairy. From its natural tendency to growing upwards, a very large amount might be grown on an acre of ground. Suppose we plant them a foot square apart, at that rate 43,560 might be raised on that quantity of land. If planted from the 15th of May to the 1st of June, in good rich soil, well manured, they would grow very large before winter, and afford a choice supply of succulent food, just at that period of the year when from the prevalence of the frosts, the pastures would have ceased to afford any. The expense of their culture should not be discussed when the immense benefits they are calculated to confer are considered. In a sandy loam, one ploughing and a harrowing would be sufficient to prepare the soil, and in clayey land an additional ploughing would be all that would be required; to this add two hoeings, and we have the whole extent of the cost of cultivation. Now we would ask, what is it com-

pared with the comforts to be secured to the cows, and the large increase thus accruing to the productions of the dairy. An acre of *Scotch kale* planted in the mode we have pointed out, to be fed out in the place of the *succulent food* of the pastures, would at 24 heads a day to each of 20 cows, sustain them for three months with the addition of the usual quantity of hay, straw, grain, &c., and we have no doubt it would add half a gallon of milk to the daily yield of each of the 20 cows, which would be equal to 10 gallons per day, or 900 gallons during the three months, and this, besides the satisfaction which the owner would derive from the reflection, that he had carried his animals through the winter in fine health and full keeping; that they had entered upon the spring of the new year in a condition which promised a liberal contribution to the milk pail, and that while the cows of such of his neighbors as were less provident, were suffering, his were regaling in the grateful luxury of well filled stomachs.

The *Italian Mulberry Seed* advertised by Mr. Robert Sinclair, jr. we can recommend as being *fresh*, having seen some of it tried and sprouted in about thirty-six hours; and we are happy to find that it is going off with a rapidity which gives the most flattering evidence that the culture is becoming of deep and profound interest to the agricultural community. The repeated inquiries from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, plainly demonstrate that a feeling is abroad which must soon make it a part of the system of husbandry of almost every intelligent and industrious planter and farmer.

The article on the subject of the first discovery of the use of *Gypsum* as a manure, by that excellent gentleman and intelligent farmer, Major *Adlum*, will be found to be full of interest, and we are happy to find that this veteran friend of agriculture, like the faithful sentinel, slumbers not on his post; but is ever on the alert to avail himself of circumstances as they may arise.

We are requested by R. Sinclair, of the *Clairmont Nursery*, to state that the sows advertised by him last week, as being in pig, have since then pigged, and that the pigs are large and thrifty, and will be ready for delivery in five weeks from this date.

We continue in the present number, from the *Transactions of Essex Agricultural Society*, directions for coloring or dyeing. The high reputation which many of the members of this association possess for scientific acquirement, imparts great interest to the article.

## WORMS IN THE NOSES OF SHEEP.

The editor of the New England Farmer, recommends that the noses of sheep be kept smeared with tar during this and the ensuing month, in order to prevent the fly called by naturalists *ostrus ovis*, from depositing their eggs in the nostrils of the animal, which cause those worms in the head that so frequently destroy sheep. In order to do this he recommends that fine salt be deposited in some vessel mixed with tar placed where the sheep can have access to it, and they will smear their own noses in such a manner that the fly cannot assail them.

The editor of the Maine Farmer adds, that if a furrow or two be ploughed in the pasture when tar is not at hand, it will be found to be a preventive.

Both these modes are simple and easy, and certainly deserve fair trials.

## GRASSES—ESSAY NO. 5.

By Abednego Robinson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

To the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

In closing my series on the subject of Grasses, I feel that I cannot more profitably occupy my pen than in describing a newly discovered grass in our part of the country, which I fully believe may be translated to the South with decided advantage. It was first discovered on the estate of my neighbor and friend, Joseph W. March, Esq., a practical and scientific farmer—of whom I might say without flattery—that he is one of the most enterprising and intelligent agriculturists in our country. The extraordinary appearance of this grass, together with the equally extraordinary circumstance attending its growth, attracted the attention of this observant farmer, and he became so interested in it that he invited me to inspect it, with a view of obtaining my opinion of it. I know neither its botanical nor common name; but as a matter of justice to its enlightened discoverer, I propose to call it *Marchiana*.

In beholding it, circumstanced as it was, I confess I was struck with great astonishment. It was found in a small patch on a barren knoll, among a few large rocks, where it evidently had never been ploughed, and was surrounded with an old bound sward, not producing grass of any description, more than two inches high, and that of the most ordinary kind. This bunch or patch of grass, in October last, made a beautiful appearance, it was about six feet diameter, even sward, not in bunches or tufts. It stood perfectly erect, about four feet high, full of leaves, and although it was late in the fall, and it had experienced heavy frosts, it was still perfectly green. This grass, by careful examination, was found not to possess perfect seed at the time, and it was, therefore, thought proper to let it remain in order that

\* Mr. March is the same patriotic gentleman who owned, some years since, the great *ox Columba*, which attracted so much attention throughout the country.

it might mature seed; but upon a subsequent examination, no seed could be found. Mean time, having experienced repeated heavy frosts, it became tinged a little with red; the grass was then gathered, dried, hulls rubbed off, a thorough search made again for seed, but could not discover any; but still hoped there were seed so small or hidden, that they were imperceptible, and by carefully saving the chaff and sowing it, it would be found to germinate; accordingly it was divided between Mr. March, and myself, and a part sown in the fall, and a part left to sow in the spring. This grass is of a small stalk, not as large as timothy, but much fuller of leaves; its head is branched into 3 or 4 parts, extending but little from the main stalk, and although found on so barren a spot, that no surrounding grass could possibly be cut with a scythe, I think from two to four tons could be produced from an acre of such unfavorable ground as described; and if its increase under high culture should be in proportion to that of other grasses compared with this, its product would be immense. By examination it was discovered that there were a number of small and apparently young, and very leafy bunches, which, to all appearance, had sprung from the supposed mother bunch: from these circumstances, I entertain a strong hope that it can be propagated from seed. If this by further experiment, should be reduced to a certainty, it can be cultivated to a greater profit than any grass yet within my knowledge.

It possesses the following properties. It can be cultivated to a very great advantage, on the poorest soils where no other grass known will grow at all, and afford a very heavy product. It will thus ensure a means of bringing any of the most worn down or barren soils to, and fit it for a crop. This is the least that can be said of it. But if it proves to be a good fodder, and also will produce good feeding pasture, and will thrive well in a southern latitude, from the circumstance that it is a very late grass, and also that it is known to grow very luxuriantly on the poorest soil, it will meet the wants of every agriculturist, the Virginian, Marylander, Carolinian, or other planters that may have reduced their plantations by continual cropping; and especially will it prove a blessing to those who may have left their homes, worn out by bad tillage, and sought newer and richer soil; for they may safely return to their old habitations and with but little attention to this most luxuriant grass have their old plantations as rich as they want them. If I succeed in the culture of this grass, I shall not fail to give information of it. This high encomium on it should not operate to reduce the value of the other grasses spoken of by me; for they are all worth the praise given them.

Before I conclude this essay, I will mention a fact which goes far to confirm the opinion which I formerly entertained with respect to the adaptation of the *Ribbon*, puzzle, or fancy grass, to the culture and climate of the south. A gentleman, a cotton planter from Alabama, of the very first respectability, who boards at the American Hotel, in this city, informs me that he is cultivating it in bogs on his estate at home, with entire success; that it produces three large crops in the season, and yields three tons at each cutting. He assures me also, that his neighbors are engaged in

the same culture, and are gratified beyond measure with its product, yielding as it does abundant crops of the best and most nutritive fodder, and this too, when they cannot find any other grass to grow at all in their section of the country.

ABEDNEGO ROBINSON, of  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Peacock's Hotel, Baltimore.

[For the Farmer & Gardener.]

## GAMA GRASS.

This grass should be planted on light soil, well manured, agreeably to the manner adopted by me for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of cultivation most favorable to a heavy product. I am assured in this climate, that, planted at eighteen inches, from plant to plant, and cut at fifteen days growth, beginning the first day of May when it is found from 3 to 4 feet high, and ending the last of October, it will be found to yield 300,000 lbs. of green grass per acre. If cut on the first day of May, and regularly on the first of every month till November, the product will be something less. For the manner of planting alluded to, see "Farmer & Gardener," of Jan. 2, 1895\*—only instead of 2 feet, from plant to plant, I now find 18 inches, a better distance—the above product after the 3d year. The gama grass obtains its full growth, in about 30 days—when I cut for hay. Cut at 15 days it will be found here from 14 to 18 inches—but at this stage, I must contend, it is one of the most delicate and tender grasses to be found—capable of producing the finest milk and butter—at this stage, the apparent gratification with which the cow consumes it, cannot be exceeded. I would cut at this stage, only for a milch cow, or fine calf—for the horse, mule, or ox, at 30 days—at either stage, it is without succulence. It is called by the Spanish people, in South America, a dry grass, to designate its freedom from succulence.

At each cutting, I loosen the ground amongst the roots, if they have not locked and taken possession of the whole ground, with a harrow &c. In this way, I keep the ground clean also—at eighteen inches the roots will take the whole ground in 4 years. I have been cultivating a plot of Gama 12 years, the first roots cultivated east of the Mississippi—this plot is more luxuriant, and a more vigorous plant this year, than any year previous.

I know a plot of about one acre, in its native state, found at full maturity, by the individual who owns the land, 19 years ago. Discovering his animals extremely fond of it, he began, on the first discovery, to make hay, for winter provision, and has kept it for that purpose, (a natural meadow) ever since, and it has improved. Its luxuriance cannot be excelled.

The S. American Spaniards have a proverb, that the age of a man, a mule, and gama grass, is the same. There is a lot of Gama grass of very superior quality, on the Pearl River, known to be of forty years standing. After the roots lock, and take up the surface of the earth, they project, annually, downwards, to an incredible depth.

I sprinkle every spring, some manure, cotton seed, rotten, or ashes, over the surface after the

\* We subjoin the communication for the convenience of the reader.



first cutting, (May the 1st). It is benefited by manure, as much as other of the grasses—although in its native state, it exhibits in some spots equal, if not greater luxuriance, than when cultivated. In the lands lately acquired from the Choctaws, it abounds in rich limestone soil.

The *Gama* grass is cut by me, and stacked the same day, sprinkling salt with it, as stacked. One day's sun without salt is sufficient; it is the most readily cured of any grass I know of, for the reason already stated, viz., being remarkably without succulence.

I have tried every plan that have been suggested to cure this grass, finding it such an admirable resource for winter provision, and prefer to take what I cut before 11 o'clock, and stack in thin layers, alternately, with sweet, well saved rye, oats, wheat, rice, or barley straw—putting on each layer of grass, a sprinkling of salt, then straw—grass—salt, &c.

There is no necessity for separating the seed from its covering—put into sand, or dry earth, on being gathered and dried, it will, if planted early in the spring, say in the month of March, vegetate in a few days.

The best method of saving the seed, that I have found out is to go regularly into the lot of grass, as the seed is ripening, and by simply touching the ripe seed, at the end of the ear, they will fall into the hand; sometimes two will be found ready to fall off.

Your eighth query will be found fully answered in the *Farmer* of Jan. 6, 1835 No. 36, vol. 1., † as to soil—preparation for planting, &c.

To the 9th query, as to the method of cultivation, see the above—this method, from its result last year and the present, I must rest satisfied with.

It is one of the hardiest plants, I believe on earth, the roots passing far below the possibility of frost, and fully preserved by the mean temperature of the earth. During the last 4 years this section of the union has been visited with the most fatal frosts to vegetation ever known by its oldest inhabitants—I cannot learn that this grass was ever hurt, in a single instance—I have been particular in my observation on that point. As regards the impoverishing or improving quality of it, I am decidedly of the opinion of Mr. Phillips of Georgia, as mentioned in a communication of Mr. Delony, in the *Farmer*, No. 45, Feb. 24, 1835.† I beg leave to point Mr. Robinson to this communication.

The *Gama* is singularly calculated for soiling—it being cut with so much ease by the sickle or scythe—the time it requires to mature, &c. all suggest this. At one month's growth, I can cut in two minutes, more than an animal can eat in a day.

Where the accumulation of manure is a part of the agricultural system, I know nothing that comes in more happily for the use of the Farmer. With a judiciously constructed dung-heap or place for accumulating manure, and moveable racks, it is incredible with what ease and expedition a large stock could be fed with this grass. I find no difficulty in cutting it with the scythe.—For its claim as to being nutritive, I refer to Mr. Phillips' opinion before mentioned—which, how-

† Subjoined.

† Subjoined.

ever, in the province of S. America, is proverbial. The loss in weight when cured into hay, depends much on the mode adopted—I have cured it with the loss of less than one-half. I have found that ashes and rotten cotton seed, stacked, and well mixed, or rather the cotton seed stacked in a pen, fresh from the gin, with the ashes leached, the cotton seed to be wet as each layer is laid on, about 6 inches, with 2 of ashes, and continued until the pile is completed, and laying at rest for about one month, has a singular effect in producing a vigorous growth of the *Gama*, when used as a top dressing in the spring—also ashes and Plaster of Paris. AGRICOLA.

[For the Farmer & Gardener.]

#### GAMA-GRASS—MODE OF CULTIVATION.

Among a number of experiments made, and making, by myself, and through the aid of kind friends, disposed to second my intentions, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of cultivating the *GAMA-GRASS*, best calculated to bring that plant to the highest perfection, I have now sufficiently ascertained the result of the following, to feel justified in giving it to those who are cultivating that grass.

In the spring of 1830, I planted out a seed bed, drilling in rows 18 inches wide, 12 from plant to plant—they came up and grew off well. Early the following spring, I took up the plants, divided them, and set out, preparing the ground previously as follows:—The soil a grey sandy land, on a red, loamy loose clay—The top soil six to nine inches, dark grey, and sometimes inclining to black—The land had been two years in corn and peas, and was well set with crab grass—had made only three crops—The last year the pea vines, and grass, were permitted to rest entirely on the soil—About the first of October, the land got a good dressing of compost manure, stable dung, and cow pen with swamp mud. The cattle had been well littered with oak-leaves, and rye-straw, and the manure was literally long manure, in making which, not a particle of the liquor, or urine, was suffered to be lost. This manuring was ploughed under in imitation of trench ploughing—one plough (bar shear,) following another of the same but smaller—which effectually turned grass and pea vines under at least fifteen inches—on the top, rye was harrowed in, going with the furrow—previous to sowing the rye, the land was dressed with rotten limestone, a species that abounds in this section of country, and which had become pulverized by the preceding winter's frost and rain.

The rye came up, and grew off well—uncommonly rank, and furnished a fine mass of food for calves and hogs, until the last of February, when all were taken off. By the first of April it was rank again. On the 2d, another top dressing of the compost, but in a state of more perfect decay, was applied, and well turned under with a small Freeborn plough—harrowed with the furrow—The ground was now carefully laid off in drills, at two feet, and the plants placed in them, at the same distance.

During the year it grew well—the following year it "shot ahead," and this season it is "out of sight," of any I have been able to raise, or have seen raised by the many gentlemen to whom I distributed seed. Every cutting since the first of

May, (and that one averaged three feet,) has exceeded forty-five inches in length. It was prevented from seeding, for the purpose of ascertaining the production. After the cutting in May, rotten cotton seed was strewn over the ground—and which was worked in amongst the roots, when the ground received a loosening, amongst the plants, after that first cutting. The season has been highly favorable. The cutting took place on the first day of each month, commencing with May—and five cuttings have been made—the grass fed away green to working oxen, horses, and mules—cut up in a patent cutting box, and mixed with about one fourth of oats straw, (not thrashed) a sprinkling of meal was added, say one pint tin cup full to each animal twice per day. At each cutting, a number of the smallest bunches were weighed, and also of the largest—None found less than five pounds, and many fifteen, and some sixteen and seventeen—A fair average, I am satisfied, would be, eight pounds per plant, at each cutting—and seven cuttings in the season. In the mode of planting to which the extraordinary luxuriance was owing, I was governed by a knowledge of the singular depth to which this plant extends its roots into the earth.

Believing that a deep soil by nature, or made so by art, was alone calculated to show the best production of this plant, I have been anxious to see the result, under favorable seasons, and confess myself now satisfied.

From each cutting, I made a small stack of hay, cutting after the dew was off, and mixing, alternate thin layers of grass, and oats straw, with a sprinkling of ground alum salt, on each layer of grass. It cured well.

A few handfuls of each cutting were cured alone, in the sun—that cut in May, gave fourteen pounds of grass—six pounds of hay—each cutting gaining in result. AGRICOLA.

Alabama, Oct. 4th, 1834.

#### GAMA GRASS.

A writer in the "Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel," gives the following account of this valuable grass:

"In some of the last numbers of your valuable paper, an inquiry was made as to the success of the culture of the *Gama Grass*—and a request that those who had tried it would give the result of their experience, and their opinions. So far as my own extends, I can say but little, not having given it a fair trial—being deficient both in quantity and time. I procured last winter a few seed from Dr. Bartlett, the former able conductor of the "S. Planter," and planted them in a rich bottom soil: only about half a dozen seed came up, owing I presume to my planting them too deep, together with the wet spring, which caused them to rot, and many of the seed being, no doubt, without substance in them, as I have since learned that only those seed which are dark colored will come up, the light or straw colored being entirely without germinating substance. Those which did come up, grew off well and flourished finely—some of the bunches having from seventy to a hundred branches growing up as tall as my knee. I did not cut it and the cold winter has only killed the blades a little more than half way—there were no stalks, as it does not seed the first year—the blade is from half an inch to three quarters wide,

As I can say but little with regard to my own experience in the cultivation of this important grass, I have it in my power, and authority to communicate the experience and opinions of a gentleman who has made a very fair trial with the article, and he gives it all the praise which has heretofore been bestowed on it.

On my return home from Morgan county, in December last, I called at Mr. Elijah Phillips' of Monroe county, whose standing is well known to the community around him and no doubt to yourselves, as a most excellent and experienced farmer. On the farm of this gentleman I found an abundance of the Gama Grass in cultivation.—By request Mr. Phillips readily gave me his opinion of it, which I noted down at the time. He does not hesitate in saying it is a most superior article, and decidedly preferable to any other grass which he has ever seen, remarkably productive and very nutritious; his horses and cattle are extremely fond of it; indeed, preferring it to fodder, which contains much less nourishment than the grass; it cures readily and retains a sweet odour. It will grow in any soil wet or dry, but the most luxuriant which he had in cultivation this year, is about an acre on the bluff of the river—it flourishes extremely well on hills and marshy grounds, particularly in what is called Crawfish low grounds, drained well.

He prefers planting it in hills of the distance of two feet each way—the hill to be made large, broad and light, after which it requires but little or no cultivation; one or two handfuls of cotton seed deposited in the hill and mixed with the soil, he found to produce a fine effect. A branch of the grass should be set in the centre of the hill, or two or two good seed, and those only of a dark color are good and sound—when the plant comes up (which you will know from its resemblance to young wheat, just out of the ground,) you have little more to do—keep the grass and weeds from growing too large around it, and give it one or two light ploughings during the year.

He has never seen any article of cultivation improve the land on which it is growing, faster than the Gama Grass, although it has a most powerful root, but the bunches are in proportion to the roots, branching numerously and spreading wide. Mr. Phillips, is of opinion it can be cut monthly as long as the season would allow—he made three cuttings the last summer, and he does not think the bunches lost a half pound each; the second cutting; and he was certain there was not two pounds difference in the branches between the first and third cutting. He weighed several bunches which averaged from twenty to thirty seven pounds each; and he has no doubt there were several of the largest bunches he let stand for seed, which would weigh thirty pounds each; in fact he had never seen such production in his life. But let us make the calculation even at fifteen pounds to the bundle or hill, and allow a loss of half for curing, which will leave seven pounds of cured hay—allowing then fifteen hundred hills to the acre, (which is not enough by fifty five hills,) and you will procure ten thousand five hundred pounds of good hay from one acre at one cutting, and if you make three cuttings and allow fifteen hundred pounds for losing, you have the nett amount of thirty thousand pounds of good hay, from one acre of ground, in one year—gray land

will always suit it best, and I believe it will make but little difference whether it be planted on hill sides, level or low grounds, so that it is not red and stiff or too wet; and if the land is poor, it will soon make it rich.

Mr. Phillips has four other kinds of grass besides the Gama: the Feather Top or Velvet Grass, the Crow Foot, which he considers a superior grazing grass, the Red Top, which he values next to the Gama for hay, and the Blue Grass.—He was kind enough to give me a half pint of the Gama Grass seed, a few of which, I will give to any gentleman who wishes to make a trial of it.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

EDWARD DELONY.

Talbotton, Ga. Jan. 15th, 1835.

[From the Metropolitan.]

#### FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE USE OF PLASTER OF PARIS.

"Honor him, to whom honor is due."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I observe in the *Genesee Farmer*, Vol. 5, No. 23, an article headed, "Interesting to Farmers," purporting to be the history of "The first discovery of the utility of Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes;" which states that it was made by a day labourer, engaged in pounding plaster near Hilburn in Germany, &c.

I am of opinion that a person who makes a discovery highly useful, to his, and other countries, in temperate latitudes, ought to have the full credit of it, and to have his name handed down to posterity, as a benefactor of mankind—for I believe where plaster suits the soil it is applied to, that in a few years it will enable the farmer to double his crops.

In Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, published in the year 1795, vol. 23, page 146, speaking of Gypsum, he says, "This manure was discovered by Mr. Mayer, a German Clergyman of uncommon merit, in the year 1768; it has since been applied with signal success in Germany, Switzerland, France, and America, &c."

In the 1st volume of the *Memoirs of the Philadelphia society, for promoting of Agriculture*, page 158, there is a communication from the late Judge Peters, who was then the President of the society, of which the following is an extract.—"The first time I saw the Agricultural effects of Gypsum was several years before the commencement of our Revolutionary war, on a city lot belonging to or occupied by Mr. Jacob Barge, on the commons of Philadelphia. He was the first person who applied the Gypsum in America to Agricultural purposes: but on a small scale, &c." Again in page 159, speaking of Mr. Barge, he says—"He shewed me a letter in German, from one who had gone over from Pennsylvania to Germany, for redemptioners, as was the custom of that day, &c."—and again page 160, "The person who wrote from Germany to Mr. Barge, informed him (with what correctness I know not) that the discovery was then of no long standing in Germany, and had been accidentally made by a labourer employed in mixing Stocco mortars at a large building; he saw that the path used or made by him, in going from his work, to his Cottage, threw up a luxuriant crop of clover, in the

succeeding season when all other parts of the field exhibited sterility, &c." The person who wrote from Germany to Mr. Barge, was Mr. Michael Immel, who then kept a hardware store in Philadelphia entirely of German manufacture.

There were several counties of Pennsylvania principally settled by Germans, and I remember when they thought that tools of mechanics and others could not be good, unless they were brought from Germany, or were made by Germans in this country. Mr. Immel, was in the habit of going about once a year to Germany to lay in his stock of hardware; and was at the same time the cause of numerous families emigrating to this country, some as redemptioners, and others as men of property on their own account. Mr. Barge gave Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania, (I bring present) after replying to several questions the Governor put to him concerning dairies, &c.—the following account of the first discovery of the plaster being useful as manure. The labourer who was the cause of the discovery, when he was returning from his work (in plaster) to his meals, was in the habit of stirring an apron which he wore, with one of his hands, and any of the dust of the plaster that might be on it fell to the ground along a path that he travelled over, which passed near the dwelling of Carpen Mayer, and who observed that the grass, clover, &c. grew much more luxuriant on one side of the path, than it did on the other, which led him to examine into the cause of it; and which produced the first experiments on it as a manure, and Mr. Mayer being a liberal minded man, communicated them to the public, and the use of it has since been of such immense value and advantage to this and other countries.

This information to Governor Mifflin must have been more than twenty years after Mr. Barge shewed the letter written in German to Judge Peters, and consequently more fully—by that time numbers of unprejudiced farmers in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and the adjoining counties were using it liberally. The first time I recollect to have heard of it was in the year 1791, when the members of the State Legislature and a few others brought home with them from Philadelphia from two quarts to a gallon to experiment on, and most of the trials that year, was made upon indian corn, and in the following Autumn, the wonderful effects of it was blazoned to the public, no doubt with some exaggeration. This I suppose and believe, was the first that was carried to the west side of the Susquehanna river; but it was slow in making its way into the country, or of being much used by the generality of farmers, and many idle tales were in circulation about it; that which had the greatest effect in preventing its use was, that the land would be sterile after using it for three or four years, it would be rendered useless and ruined forever afterwards; so that it was an uphill work to bring it into general use, until the late Judge Peters by putting questions to some of the best, intelligent and enlightened farmers in Pennsylvania, which he published to the world, with the answers he received from them, in the year 1796—which operated like a charm, and introduced the use of it very generally among the farmers of Pennsylvania, and I believe in other States.



I have written the above to give the credit (as far as I have any knowledge on the subject) to those to whom it is due. First to *Parson Mayer*, (or according to *Mr. Barge's* pronunciation, I would have spelt his name *Mayers*, though both names *Mayer* and *Mayers* are common among the Germans) who was the first discoverer of its usefulness as a manure. *Mr. Immel* was no doubt the cause of *Mr. Barge's* importing it, or possibly he brought it to this country for him. But the late *Judge Peters*, was the cause and deserves the merit of introducing it into general notice and use in this country, by his valuable publications on the subject, and *Mr. Immel* by writing to *Mr. Barge* was the first cause, (perhaps incidentally) of its being used as a manure in this country.

As *Mr. Immel* was also a man of merit, I will here take a brief notice of him.

His father, *Michael Immel, Sen.* lived on the banks of *Codorus creek*, about a mile from *York Town*, in *Pennsylvania*; he had two sons, and three daughters, of which *Michael Immel, Jr.* was the eldest. It was the custom in those times, with some exceptions, where there were several sons, to bind out the elder ones when they became sixteen or seventeen years of age, to learn a trade, and when their time of service expired, the father generally gave them a sum of money to begin the world with, and as they married early, and were industrious, they soon got forward in their business, and accumulated property, and the farm, or homestead was mostly given to the youngest son, who, with few exceptions, staid with their parents in their old age; the daughters when they married had generally something given to them, and if unmarried they were not forgotten in their father's will.

*Mr. M. Immel, Jr.* when his brother *John* became of sufficient age to manage the farm, his father proposed to him to give him a sum of money to begin business with, which was complied with, and if my recollection is correct, I heard the old gentleman tell my father that he gave him two hundred pounds, (a large sum in those days, or at least was considered as such) with which he set out for *Germany*; whether he took with him the cash, or took something in lieu of it to trade with, I do not know. When he arrived in *Germany*, he made a tour into the interior and other parts of it—and as that country is full of villages, in his passing through them, the inhabitants were very inquisitive, respecting the new world as they called our country, and he to draw their attention, got a broad pink coloured ribbon, on which he painted in *German text*,—"Der nie laender;" which literally construed is the new land man, but more emphatically it was understood, as the man from the New World in country—which brought great numbers of the inhabitants about him to inquire what sort of a country this was—when he informed them it was one of the best in the world, and the mildest government, that the taxes were a mere trifle, scarcely worth notice, and as there was no

They have an adage, that a wife is half the bread of the family, which induces them to marry early.

[Which ribbon he put round the crown of his hat, and let it hang to his waist down his back.

*Princes* or other great men to order them to leave their own business and attend on them, they were always masters of their time and business, that we had all the domestic animals they had in *Germany*, and that our hogs eat the acorns off the trees, and the turkeys done the same off the chestnut trees—and his other recommendations of the country caused considerable numbers to emigrate to it. Some of them men of property, and others as redemptioners.

There was then a large tract of land called *Barrens* that commenced between two and three miles from *York Town*, and continued Southerly into *Maryland*, and upwards of one hundred thousand acres of it was in *York Town, Penn.*, without any trees or timbers on except along the streams, all the remainder of it, which was somewhat hilly, was covered with the dwarf oak, then called ground oaks—and chinquapins, or dwarf chestnuts, so that what *Mr. Immel* told them was literally true, as to the hogs and turkeys.

This tract was wholly settled by Germans, mostly people of some property, who brought horses, cattle, &c., and got titles for their land, and being very industrious, they soon made considerable improvements, in clearing the land and cultivating it. As every little rill was carried along the sides of the hills, they had beautiful meadows; and I can recollect to have seen those farmers bring the various things they had to dispose of to *York Town*, for sale, viz., wheat, rye, buckwheat, also hemp and flax, with some pork in the season; the heaves were mostly sold to butchers. The women brought in butter, eggs, poultry, and cheese, with sundry other articles. The wool was manufactured by the family into linsey woolsey for their own use; they also made hemp, flaxen and tow linen, and if after the family was supplied, there was any to spare, it was sold, so that they had nearly all the necessaries, and many of the comforts of life within themselves. They had also fine apple, and peach orchards, and as the trees were planted on both sides of the hills, on the north and south sides, they had always good crops of fruit, for if one side of the hill failed, they had fruit on the opposite side; but generally, except in chance years, they had plentiful crops on both sides. As this tract of country had rather a forbidding appearance, if it had not been for *Mr. Immel*, the greatest part of it might have lain idle for years; but the idea of having land of their own, which they could get from the proprietors (the *Penns.*) for five pounds for one hundred acres, \$12.33, and one half penny per annum, called a quit rent, they set down on it with alacrity and improved it—and the grand sons, and great grandsons of these people are now scattered over most of the states, North, South, and West of *Pennsylvania*—many of them well educated, and are now officiating as *Parsons, Doctors, Lawyers, Storekeepers, and Farmers*—also members of the *Legislatures* of the states they reside in, and I have known some of them members of *Congress*. So that I think that *Mr. Immel* may be ranked among the useful, if not the great men of our country, and deserves well of it.

JOHN ADLUM.

Add not trouble to the grief worn heart.

#### SHEEP.

It is a well known fact, that wool growers in this section of the country, whose flocks exceed 200 sheep, lose a large number of their sheep each winter. Some of them, we will allow, die of old age; but too many of them do not live more than two years. There is a remedy for this loss of property, and that too directly in the hands of the shepherd. This being the case, I am anxious to lay it before the public that all may profit by it hereafter.

It is a custom among many farmers, when they drive in their flocks in the fall, to put the whole flock together in a single barn, shed, or whatever place they may happen to have to keep them in. Now it is very evident, that the young, the very old, and weakly, or in other words, the most unhealthy of the flock, cannot possibly fare equally well with the rugged, and it is a fact while the one is thriving the other is losing its strength. When kept in this situation one after another falls from hunger, and other causes incident to this state of affairs, and they are no longer able to raise themselves. Here the shepherd for the first time separates the almost lifeless sheep from the multitude, and endeavors to restore it to health. But it is too late. He is soon convinced that "a stitch in time saves nine;" that ten thousand dying sheep, are worth no more than the wool on their backs.

When sheep are brought in from the pastures in the fall they should be divided into four distinct flocks, viz.

1st. *Meagre or sickly*—which should be kept in a warm barn, with but few in a pen. They should have salt as often as once a week—should have a handful of corn each day through the winter—as much hay as they can eat through the day, and should be watered as often as twice a day. This will not fail to keep them in good order.

2d. The *Ewes* also should be kept from the rest of the flock and should receive the same treatment with the exception of the grain, which may be given occasionally, though it is not necessary.

3d. The *Bucks*, intended for the benefit of the flock, should be kept by themselves, that they may be in good order, and for another reason that will suggest itself to all wool growers.

4th. And last of all are the *Wethers*, which may be, if healthy, kept entirely on hay and water.

I have for twelve years kept a large flock of sheep, and have lost a great many; but since 1820 I have adopted this course and have not lost one tenth as many as I did in same number of years preceding that time.

As Old Farmer.

[Claremont, N. H. Eagle.]

The *Primitive Earths*—are four, viz: clay, sand, lime, and magnesia. These are the only earths which enter into the composition of soils; they also enter in very minute portions into the organization of plants. Sand and clay are by far the most abundant; lime is required but in small proportions: every soil, however, is defective without it. Magnesia is found but in few soils; its place is well supplied by lime; in entire absence, therefore, is not considered any defect.

## MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1855.

The following articles were exhibited, viz:

By Mr. Thomas Dixon, one dozen Tomatoes, three of which on one stem weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz.

By Mr. J. Maccauley, gardener to James Wilson, Esq. at Huntingdon, York road, four Egg plants, two of which were the early Smooth Stem variety, and the other two the Prickly Purple, measuring 17½ inches in circumference.

By Mrs. Doct. S. Birkhead, one dozen fine yellow Plums, and two fine large Prune Plums.

By Mr. Thomas Dixon, some excellent Pears.

By Robert Gilmer, Sen. Esq. two very superior Figs, measuring 2½ inches circumference, and weighing 4½ and 4 ounces. They were very rich and almost entirely free from seeds.

By Mrs. Geo. W. Riggs, one dozen very fine Moulchouche Pears.

By Robert Sinclair, Sen. the following Dahlias, viz: *Purpurea Variegata*, *Inwood's Crimson Multiflora*, *Pluto*, *Young's Magnificent*, and *Foster's Incomparable*.

By Mrs. Geo. W. Riggs, a fine specimen of double white Pomegranate.

At 12 o'clock the Committee awarded the weekly premium to Mr. J. Maccauley, gardener to James Wilson, Esq. for his very superior Egg Plants.

SATURDAY, August 15, 1855.

The following articles were exhibited, viz:

By Mr. Wm. Shellman, of Washington county, Md., a Radish weighing 9 lbs. and measuring 26 inches in circumference.

By Mr. Jacob H. Grove, of Sharpsburg, Md. a fine sample of his crop of Wheat, indicating an abundant crop.

By Mr. Wm. F. Worthington, specimens of very fine Pears. Mr. Worthington received the tree from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and was informed that it was originally obtained from New Jersey, under the name of the *WASHINGTON PEAR*. It is, however, entirely a different fruit from that usually known as the "Washington," and the latter is, besides, a late Pear. The flavor of Mr. Worthington's Washington Pear, is very rich, sweet, and very highly aromatic; it is very "melting," exceedingly delicate in texture, perfectly free from all granular formations, and a very thin skin. It is of a yellowish green color with slight blush on the sunny side, and two inches in diameter; the upper part elongated, terminating in a blunt point, with the stem on one side of the point. It was before unknown to those of the Society present, and is deemed a valuable acquisition. Mr. Worthington politely offers buds now, or grafts, at the proper season, to those who desire to cultivate them.

By Mr. Geo. Carey, three *Magnum Bonum* Plums, measuring 8½ inches in circumference, and weighing 10 ounces.

By Mrs. George T. Dunbar, fine specimens of the *Magnum Bonum* Plum, and some fine Pears.

By Mr. George Decker, specimens of the green and yellow *Gage* Plums, and a bunch of white sweet water Grapes.

By Mrs. B. I. Cohen, specimens of French Plums, names not known—of very superior quality.

By Mr. Peter Combs, very fine specimens of golden *Beurre Pear*.

By General T. M. Forman, of Cecil county, Md., a specimen of the *Forman Cherry*. This is an extraordinary production, and well worthy the attention of the public. It is the only cherry known in this latitude that ripens its fruit so late in the summer, and on that account is a great novelty. It is, besides, of excellent flavor, and though of rather small size, its seeds are also very small. The tree was found wild in a fence corner on Gen. F's estate; its growth is very erect, resembling in form the Lombardy Poplar. Gen. F. has gathered fruit from it as late as the 7th of September.

By Mr. Henry Moore, of Aisquith street, 13 of his fine *MOORE PEAR*s, the whole weighing 7 lbs. 4 oz. These were very superior fruit, and the variety is well worthy of general cultivation.

By Mr. Zebulon Waters, a very fine specimen of the *Amarylhis Belladonna*, in bloom, and a fine plant of the *Glaxinea Speciosa*.

By Henry Moore, of Aisquith street, a specimen of his beautiful seedling *Althea*, and of a large double *Helianthus*. The *Althea* is of a most beautiful delicate blush, outer petals blotched with deep carmine, and very double.

At 12 o'clock the committee awarded the weekly premium to Mr. Wm. F. Worthington, for his excellent *Washington Pears*.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Cor. Sec'y.

## ON COLORING OR DYEING.

[From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.]

(Continued.)

*Yellow*.—There are a great number of imported and native plants, roots and barks, that, by the aid of the mordants alum and tin, dye yellow. But the very best of all these, viz. the yellow oak bark, or quercitron bark, as it has been named in England, being very plenty in this country, it seems altogether unnecessary even to mention any other.

To dye 10 lbs. weight of cloth, or woollen stuffs, of the highest and most beautiful orange yellow, 1 lb. of quercitron bark, and the same weight of murio-sulphate of tin, will be required\*; the bark, powdered, and tied up in a bag of thin cotton or linen cloth, may be first put into the dyeing vessel, which of course must be brass, copper, glass or earthen, with hot water, for the space of six or eight minutes; then the murio-sulphate of tin may be added, and the mixture well stirred two or three minutes. The cloth, previously wet thoroughly with warm water, may be put in and

\*Murio-sulphate of tin. This preparation differs somewhat from the muriate of tin, or nitromuriate of tin, the method of preparing which is given in a preceding part of this essay. It is prepared as follows: Take six ounces of muriate acid, and pour it upon about the same weight of tin, granulated as above directed, in a glass vessel. Then pour slowly upon the same four ounces of sulphuric acid, and let it stand in a warm place till the acids saturate themselves with tin, that is, till they dissolve no more, which will be soon effected, if that be applied, and gradually without being heated.

turned briskly a few minutes; the color applied itself in this way so equally to the cloth, and so quickly, that after the liquor begins to boil, the highest yellow may be produced in less than fifteen minutes, without any danger of its proving uneven.

When a bright golden yellow, approaching less to the orange, is wanted, four ounces of the murio-sulphate of tin, and two ounces of alum, and one pound of bark, managed in the same manner as above directed. Pure bright yellow, of less body, may be colored by employing smaller portions of the articles above mentioned.

A good yellow may also be produced by boiling the cloth for one hour in one seventh of its weight of alum dissolved in a suitable quantity of water, and then, without being rinsed, put into a dyeing vessel with clean hot water, and about as much quercitron bark, tied up in a bag, as was used of alum. Boil and turn it as usual, until it takes sufficient color, then dip it in warm lime water for ten minutes, and rinse it well immediately afterwards. Tin, however dissolved, when used in coloring wool or silk, renders the fibres a little harsh; but this may be in a great measure obviated by employing the murio-sulphate of tin with a mixture of alum, or alum and tartar, and combining these with the coloring particles of the bark before they are applied to the stuffs.

In dyeing silks, more alum and less tin should be used than is directed for woolens, because tin, unless used sparingly, always diminishes the glossiness of the silk.

To produce a lively yellow on silks, it will be sufficient to boil after the rate of four ounces of bark, three ounces of alum, and two ounces of the murio-sulphate of tin, with a suitable quantity of water, for ten or fifteen minutes, and the heat of the liquor being reduced so that the hand can bear it, the silk is to be put in and dyed, as usual, taking care to agitate the liquor continually, that the coloring matter may not subside until it has acquired the proper shade. By adding very small proportions of cochineal to the bark, the color may be raised to a beautiful orange, or even aurora. A similar effect, though less brilliant and beautiful, is produced by adding madder to the quercitron.

*A Yellow on Cotton and Linen*.—It has been said that the fibres of cotton and linen have not so strong an affinity for clay and tin as those of wool and silk. A somewhat different management, therefore, becomes necessary in coloring the former goods, from that which is required for the latter. The fibres of linen or cotton are prepared for dyeing by being first boiled in water, with a portion of potash, and afterwards bleached. It should then be soaked in water soured with sulphuric acid, to dissolve and remove all earthy matter, and then be thoroughly rinsed, to free it from the acid. Alum, and not tin, must be used as the mordant, for although tin gives yellow exceeding all others in lustre and beauty, on cotton,

†Should a deeper orange tint be desired, add to the quercitron bark a little madder, perhaps an ounce or less to the pound of bark, according to the color desired. This will greatly increase the beauty of the color, when examined by candle light.



they decay very speedily when exposed to the sun and air.

For 1 lb. of cotton and linen yarn, or cloth, take alum 3 ounces, sugar of lead 1 ounce—dissolve them in one gallon of water, about blood warm, and soak the stuff two hours; take it out, moderately squeeze or wring it, let it then be dried, and then soaked again in the solution of alum, squeezed and dried as before; then let it be thoroughly washed in lime water and dried as before. Let it then be well rinsed and put into a kettle of cold water with three ounces of quercitron bark tied up in a bag; stirring it frequently, gradually raise the water to a boiling heat; let it boil a few minutes only, as longer boiling would injure the color, and take out, rinse and dry as usual. It has been found that by immersing cotton a great number of times, alternately in the solution of alum and lime water, and drying after each immersion, the color acquires greater body and durability. The reason of this seems to be found in the shrinking aluminous basis (the clay) in drying; and thereby making room for an additional quantity to penetrate the fibre after each drying; and the larger the quantity of this substance united or incorporated with the cotton, the deeper and more durable will be the color fixed upon it.

There are other methods of preparing cotton, so that it will take a sufficient quantity of the clay, from alum, without the use of the sugar of lead, and which are, consequently, somewhat cheaper than the one described above.

Take of the roots of our common sumach, (*rhus glabrum*), dried and chipped, one pound, sal soda four ounces, or barilla half a pound, which is an impure soda used by manufacturers of hard soap, and in two or three gallons of soft water boil them for one hour; and then strain off the liquor and steep the cotton therein for two or three hours. Take it out of this liquor, and steep it for the same length of time in a mixture of warm water and fresh cow dung; rinse it out and dry it. Dissolve three ounces of alum in one gallon of water, soak the cotton in this and lime water alternately, and dye it slowly with the quercitron bark as before directed. By the addition of madder, the yellow may be raised to orange, &c.

Woollen silk, or cotton goods, colored yellow as directed, may be immersed in the saxon blue dye, (second method,) and made to take any shade of green which may be desired.

**Red Crimson, on Wool or Silk.**—Provide yourself with the following articles: alum  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., cream of tartar  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., Nicaragua wood  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Dissolve the alum and tartar in four pails of water, in a brass or copper kettle; when boiling, put in the cloth, yarn, &c., and continue the boiling two hours, then take it out and cool and wash it. Fill the kettle again with water, put in the Nicaragua wood tied up in a bag, put in the cloth and boil one hour, take it out and wash it, and if you wish to change the color to crimson, add one ounce or more of pearl ash to the liquor, and boil again for fifteen minutes.

**Madder Red.**—Soak the cloth, &c. as directed in the last receipt, then, instead of Nicaragua wood, put into four pails full of water,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of madder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of the nitro-muriate of tin, and when blood warm put in the cloth and turn it continually till it boils, take it out immediately and

dip it into lime water, and turn it for a few minutes without boiling, take it out and wash it, &c. The quantity of dye mentioned in these receipts are calculated for about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of woollen goods.

**Scarlet.**—Firstly, color as directed for the most brilliant yellow, then take one ounce of powdered cochineal for every pound of cloth, and put it into the yellow dye from which the cloth has been just taken, or into a suitable quantity of clean water, with one ounce of murio-sulphate of tin. Put in the cloth, and boil it for fifteen or twenty minutes, wash and dry it as usual.

To color cotton red, with Brazil or redwood, Nicaragua wood or madder, it must be soaked in alum water, and otherwise managed as directed for yellow, the redwood, &c. being used instead of the quercitron bark.

(To be continued.)

#### TO DESTROY INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES.

Make a solution of the following ingredients, viz.

2 lb. soft soap

1 lb. leaf tobacco

1 lb. copperas

2 oz. nux vomica

$\frac{1}{2}$  gill turpentine

boil the whole in 8 gallons of water to six, and use it milk warm. Before putting on this solution brush every part of the tree with a soft brush, such as is used for painting: then with a sponge carefully anoint the body as far down as the roots, every branch, joint and angle. This operation should be performed between the falling of the leaves and the beginning of February, and it is said it will kill the eggs or ova of the insects.

As the revolution of a few weeks will bring about the period when this recipe may be fairly tested, would it not be well for some of our farmers who have valuable orchards to give it a fair trial. It could be done by leaving a few trees in each row untouched with the solution.

Now if this mixture will destroy the insects on fruit trees, might it not be equally salutary in removing those which infest and destroy the beautiful foliage of the graceful elm? We throw out the suggestion with a view of encouraging some gentleman to make the effort. If they can be preserved from the ravages of the deadly enemy who have for the last three years divested them of their ornament, every heart that can appreciate the luxury of a refreshing shade will rejoice. Will some gentleman who has the elm before his door try the efficiency of this prescription, and make report to us next year?

**THE TIMES.**—We scarcely open a paper that we do not see some startling narrative of murder, suicide, riot, or attempt to produce a servile insurrection in our country. These things owe the origin of the feelings which prompt them to some defect either in the physical constitution, or moral education of our people, or perhaps to both; but be the cause what it may, it should be the business of all friends of law and order to search it out and correct it; and as the evils spoken of are grievous and afflictive, such as no people can long endure, the corrective should be promptly applied.

#### FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

London dates to the 18th July have been received. The recruiting services of the Queen of Spain, was being carried on with great spirit in Ireland. A treaty has been concluded between England and Spain, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. In order to facilitate the settlement of the Irish Church bill, the King has officially relinquished all his interest in any benefices and ecclesiastical dignities of the Church of Ireland. The distress of the poor in Galway, Ireland, is such, that 16,000 females are said to be in a state of starvation. [How fare the males?] The Morning Chronicle complains of the coldness of the King towards his present ministers; and insinuates that his majesty has a bee in his bonnet—that is, demented, and as evidence of his being laboring under mental hallucination, it is stated that in swearing in Sir Charles Grey as one of the commissioners to Canada, the King gave personal orders to him at variance with those given by the ministers. If these things be true there is trouble ahead.

Twenty persons have been arrested at Paris, as being engaged in the conspiracy against the King. The leader is Bergeron, the person who, a year ago, was tried and acquitted for firing a pistol at the King. The persons implicated had a magazine of arms on the road to Neuilly, with the intention, it is thought, of constructing an infernal machine to blow up the King's carriage, on his return from or journey to his suburban villa at the bridge.

The cholera was raging frightfully at Toulon.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,** Wednesday, July 15, 1835.—Sales—Tuesday, 1500, and to-day 3000. There has been a little more business done in the market this week; holders of Surats and American cotton show considerable firmness, but in Egyptian and Brazil this is not the case; the quantity of cotton offering is large, and there is a great desire to sell; and, in consequence, prices have given away a little, and are yet very unsettled. 300 Pernams have been sold to-day at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb, the highest sold at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb, and Egyptian are now 17 1-8 per lb, which were 21d. The week's imports amounts to 16,384 bags.

**Cure for hoarseness.**—One drachm of freshly scraped horse-radish root, to be infused with 4 oz. of water, in a close vessel for two hours, and made into a syrup with double its weight of vinegar, is an approved remedy for hoarseness; a teaspoonful has often proved effectual—a few teaspoonfuls it is said has never been known to fail in removing hoarseness.

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Directions how to preserve mulberry plants from frost—notice of Mr. Robinson's essay on grass—notice of Gama Grass—recommendation to cultivate Scotch Kail—notice of some superior mulberry seed—notice of Major Adlum's essay—notice of Mr. Sinclair's choice pig—notice of an article on coloring or dyeing—remedy for worms in the heads of sheep—Mr. Robinson's essay on grasses—account of the culture and product of Gama Grass—Major Adlum on the discovery of the use of Plaster of Paris—method of wintering sheep—proceedings of the Maryland Horticultural Society—a wash for fruit trees—the times—Foreign abstract—cure for hoarseness—prices current, bank note table, &c.—advertisements.

### BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

		PER	TON	TO
BEANS, white field, .....	hushel	2 80	—	—
CATTLE, on the hoof, .....	100lbs	5 80	6 00	—
CORN, yellow, .....	hushel	75	77	—
"    white, .....	"	76	78	—
CORTEX, Virginia, .....	sund.	18	—	—
North Carolina, .....	"	—	—	—
Upand, .....	"	161	20	—
FEATHERS, .....	pound.	37	40	—
FLAXSEED, .....	hushel	1 25	1 74	—
FLOUR, all—Best wh. wh't flm	barrel	7 25	7 75	—
Do. do. baker's, .....	"	6 75	7 12	—
Do. do. Superfine, .....	"	6 19	6 33	—
Super Howard street, dull	"	6 00	—	—
wagon price, .....	"	—	5 75	—
City Mills, extra, .....	"	—	6 12	—
Do., .....	"	—	6 00	—
Hannabannah, .....	"	—	5 87	—
Kyo, .....	"	—	5 00	—
Kitt-Grise Meal, in bbls.	bhd.	70 00	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	4 50	—
GRAIN, Purple, red Clover, .....	hushel	5 00	5 25	—
Timothy (hard of the north)	"	2 50	3 00	—
Orchard, .....	"	1 50	2 50	—
Tall meadow Oat, .....	"	2 00	2 50	—
Herd, or red top, .....	"	1 00	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk, .....	ton.	—	15 00	—
HAMS, country, dew rotted, .....	pound.	6	7	—
"    water rotted, .....	"	7	8	—
HIDES, on the hoof, .....	100lb.	6 75	7 00	—
Slaughtered, .....	"	—	—	—
HIVE—first sort, .....	pound.	12	—	—
second, .....	"	10	—	—
refuse, .....	"	8	—	—
LENS, .....	hushel.	23	35	—
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, .....	"	5 00	6 00	—
OATS, .....	"	35	38	—
PEAS, red eye, .....	hushel.	—	—	—
Black eye, .....	"	—	1 25	—
Lady, .....	"	—	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, .....	ton.	search	3 25	—
Ground, .....	barrel.	1 57	—	—
PRIMA CRUSTA BEAN, .....	hushel.	2 60	—	—
RAIS, .....	pound.	3	4	—
RYE, .....	hushel.	—	75	—
Hannabannah, .....	"	nons	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common, .....	100 lbs	4 00	5 00	—
"    brown and red, .....	"	5 00	7 00	—
"    fine red, .....	"	7 00	9 00	—
"    wrappery, suitable	"	—	—	—
for segars, .....	"	5 00	10 00	—
"    yellow and red, .....	"	8 00	12 00	—
"    yellow, .....	"	9 00	12 00	—
"    fine yellow, .....	"	12 00	18 00	—
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	—	—
ground leaf, .....	"	5 00	8 00	—
Virginia, .....	"	5 00	10 00	—
Rappahannock, .....	"	—	—	—
Kentucky, .....	"	8 00	14 00	—
WHEAT, white, .....	hushel.	1 25	1 30	—
Red, .....	"	1 15	1 25	—
WHEAT, 1st pf. in bbls. ....	dull	38	—	—
"    in bbls. ....		37	—	—
"    wagon price, .....		33	331	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—	—
To Wheeling, .....	"	1 75	—	—
WOOL, Prims & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound.	washed. unwashed	—	—
Full Merino, .....	"	62 to 75	32 to 34	—
Three fourths Merino, .....	"	47	52 28	30
One half do. ....	"	42	47 26	28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	38	42 25	27
Pulled, .....	"	38	42 25	27

## VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE

**A FULL-BRED Durham** short horn yearling BULL, a very superior animal; a 7-6 blood, same age; also two COWS, 4 years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred Bull. Pedigrees given in full. Applications for any of the above cattle to be made to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, by whom the terms will be made known.

Letters from a distance must be post paid.

June 30th.

### BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES.....	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, B&K cured.....	—	11	14
Shoulders..... do.....	—	10	—
Middlings..... do.....	—	10	—
Assorted, country.....	—	9	9
BOTTES, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	—	18	25
Roll.....	—	—	—
CIDERS.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch.....	—	13 00	30 00
Dry.....	—	8 00	12 00
COAST MEAT, for family use.....	100 lbs.	1 75	1 81
CHOP BYS.....	—	1 62	1 75
EGGS.....	dozen.	—	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, No. 2.....	barrel.	7 75	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1.....	—	6 75	—
Mackerel, No. 3.....	—	4 25	—
Cod, salted.....	—	4 50	—
Cod, salted.....	cwt.	2 25	2 75
LARD.....	pound.	10	10

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, .....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,....	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia, 2a
Other branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,.....
<b>MARYLAND.</b>		Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,....	par	Petersburg,.....
Hagerstown,.....	1a	Norfolk,.....
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,.....
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do		Danville,.....
Do. payable at Easton,....	do	Bank of the Valley,....
Salisbury,.... 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,....
Cumberland,.....	2a	Do. Charlestown,....
Millington,.....	do	Do. Leesburg,.....
<b>DISTRICT.</b>		Wheeling Banks,.....
Washington, } Banks, 1.		Ohio Banks, generally 3a3
Georgetown, }		New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2
Alexandria, }		New York City,.....
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		New York State,.... 2a3
Philadelphia,.....	1a	Massachusetts,..... 2a3
Chambersburg,.....	2a	Connecticut,..... 2a3
Gettysburg,.....	do	New Hampshire,.... 2a3
Pittsburg,.....	1a2	Maine,..... 2a3
York,.....	2a	Rhode Island,..... 2a3
Other Pennsylvania Bks, 1a2		North Carolina,.... 3a4
Delaware [under 5],.....	3a4	South Carolina,.... 2a3
Do. (over 5),.....	2a1	Georgia,..... 4a5
Michigan Banks,.....	5a	New Orleans,..... do
Canadian do,.....	5a	

**GRASS SEED.**

**F**resh ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS and TIMOTHY SEED, just received and for sale at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light st.*

ag25 JAMES MOORE,  
Successor to SINCLAIR & MOORE.

**WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED.**

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale at **SEVENTY CENTS** per oz. a superior lot of *White Italian Mulberry Seed*, of the growth of the present year, (1835.) As this seed is fresh, and has been selected by a competent judge of the article, it can be recommended to such gentlemen as may desire to enter into the business of the *Mulberry and Silk culture*, with confidence. And as the present is a proper season for sowing the seed, the opportunity of securing a supply should not be permitted to pass by unimproved.

aug 18 R. SINCLAIR, Jr.  
at seed store connected with this office.

**THE AMERICAN FARMER.**

**F**OR SALE, at the office of this paper, a few complete sets of the above valuable work—a work which in itself is a perfect Farmer's Library.  
Gentlemen who may be disposed to possess themselves of a copy will do well to apply early. aug 4

## CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS

**THE SUBSCRIBER** offers for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, near Pratt street, these superior machines for cutting straw, hay, corn tops, and stalks, &c. and suggest to those having much stock that great saving of food may be made by the use of this expeditious mode of converting the rough waste into proper form for the food of animals, and particularly advantageous in a season like the present, when grain is scarce and high. The smallest size is

11 inches wide, price	\$27.
Extra Knives per pair	4.
14 inch Box, price	45
Extra Knives per pair	5
20 inch 1 or adapted to horse power	75
Extra Knives per pair	8

Subject to discount of 5 per cent. for cash payment.

**JAMES MOORE,**  
successor of Sinclair & Moore.

**"CRIBBES" LARGE SCOTCH EARLY YORK  
CABBAGE—CROP OF 1934.**

**I** have now the pleasure to offer to the market Gardeners, Farmers, and others, very superior Cabbage seed for fall sowing, which is just received and has been produced by great perseverance from a Scotch market gardener, near Edinburgh, who is the only sower of "CHIEFES" LARGE SCOTCH EARLY YORK CABBAGE—a fine dwarf variety, much larger than the English Early York, and equally early.

"LARGE BERGEN CABBAGE."

**T**his is a Cabbage of fine size and great delicacy, grows considerably larger than the "Bullock's-heart" Cabbage, is a more certain crop, and first rate second crop variety—also **EARLY PARIS D'ARF**, a very early dwarf cabbage; **1. NDON BATTERSEA, BULLOCKS HEART, SAVEY CABBAGE SEED, &c.**

ag 25 **ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.**

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

**I** HAVE a fine stock of good strong plants of the following kinds of Strawberries, which can be put up and packed carefully, so as to forward to order in safety, any reasonable distance from this Nursery.

**ROBERT SINCLAIR**

**LARGE EARLY SCARLET,** } per doz. 25cts., per  
**Do. PINE APPLE,** } hundred \$150. For  
500 plants and upwards, 20 per cent discount  
from the above.

English Red Houthois,  
New Black Musk do.  
Falkener's New Early Pine,  
Large Scarlet Lima,  
Downton's Scarlet Pine,  
Wilmot's Superb,  
French Alpine,  
Red Monthly Alpine,  
Red Monthly do. without runners, for 4 plants, 50cts.  
August 17th. 1835.

**CABBAGE SEED, &c.**

**FOR SUMMER AND FALL SOWING.**

**J**UST received, an additional lot of *Early York Cabbage Seed* of the *Scotch short stalk* variety, imported from *Edinburgh*. This cabbage is full as early as the *English Early York*, larger head, very dwarf, and is decidedly superior to all early cabbage seed for fall sowing. Also, *Early dwarf Paris*, *Early Battersea*, *Early George*, *Flat Dutch*, *Savoy* and other Cabbage seeds. *Large Holland Cauliflower* and *Kale Seed*, of various sorts, among which is the *Delaware Kale*, the best sort for fall sowing, color dark green, tinged with purple, the leaf tender and curled.

**IN STORE,**

**Corn Salad, Curled Endive, early Curled Cilia, brown Dutch and large white head Cabbage Lettuce seeds; black and white Spanish and Yellow Turnip Radish seed for fall sowing, the latter a superior new sort, and will produce well if sown out at any season of the year.**

Will be in store in a few days, the *Pye Plant* or *Tart Rhubarb* seed, producing a very choice vegetable, and should be cultivated in every garden.

**R. SINCLAIR, Jr.**

Aug. 11 At seed store connected with this office.